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The Southern Democratic Senators seem to have discovered that filibustering is no longer a sacred privilege.

Senators Harris, Morgan and Butler, now that their bulldozing tactics have come to naught, must regret their indiscretion.

But for the declared hostility of the Republican Senators the Gorman compromise might have been pushed through in spite of the President.

It looks now as if the Senate might pass the repeal bill at an early day, but collisions on the Democratic track may be expected at any time.

A great many persons who, a year ago, were damning the McKinley law are now damning their stupidity in voting for a party pledged to its repeal.

This is the first time in the history of parties that the will of the President has been sufficient to control his party in the Senate. But somebody should control it.

Mr. Cleveland may now issue his Thanksgiving proclamation, but he cannot say that the people of the United States are enjoying a season of unexampled prosperity, as did General Harrison a year ago.

Representative Martin may win the approbation of the administration by straggling resolutions designed to secure pensioners decent treatment, but he is treasuring up wrath in his district against election day.

The fight which the silver men have been making was not so much for silver as for silver-mine owners. The only salvation for silver is in maintaining the parity of gold and silver coin, and that is precisely what the pretended champions of silver do not want.

William D. Bynum, as a member of the ways and means committee, cannot be called the representative of the Seventh district, but a member of the British House of Commons, since his work will benefit the British manufacturer to the detriment of the American.

The new Board of Health perfected its organization yesterday by the election of Dr. F. W. Hays as president and Dr. J. O. Stillson as secretary. The personnel of the new board and the selection of its officers commends itself to the public, and will be particularly acceptable.

A great many people are placing great expectations in the way of business revival upon the repeal of the Sherman law. The Journal hopes they will not be disappointed, but they must not forget that the silver situation is not the cause of the idleness of 33 per cent. of the factories of the country.

If the repeal bill passes now, it will be, so far as the Democratic party is concerned, a victory of the President, but there would not be the merest hope of its passage but for the twenty-four Republican Senators in favor of repeal. If any of these Senators had given adhesion to the compromise the President would have been defeated.

If the silver repeal bill gets through the Senate the credit for the result will be largely due to Mr. Cleveland's firmness in refusing to accept any compromise. The efforts in this direction would have succeeded had he not caused it to be understood that he was opposed to anything of the kind. Mr. Cleveland has shown himself in this matter better than his party.

The artificial character of the causes which influence the trade in "wind" wheat in the Chicago pits appears from the fact that the report that the Sherman law will be repealed in twenty-four hours sent up the price a couple of cents on Tuesday. It would trouble wiser men than those who raise bedlam in the pits to show why the repeal of the Sherman act can affect the price of May wheat—an article regulated entirely by supply and demand.

Several of the silver Senators are delivering speeches in sections, with no prospect in sight as yet of ever finishing. Their speeches seem to be constructed on the endless chain principle, going round and round without ever coming to a stop. It looks now as if the repeal bill might pass and the extra session come to an end without these speeches being completed. In that case, if the Senators are willing to undergo a surgical operation, the undelivered portion of the speeches might be removed and preserved in alcohol. Posterity ought not to be wholly deprived of them.

Now that the Democratic Congress seems determined that we shall try the British nonprotection system, it may be interesting to learn that 150,000 families in London live in single-room tenements; that one-eighth of the city's population dies in the workhouse or workhouse infirmary; that over

300,000 persons live all their days in destitution, and that 1,300,000 have to subsist on \$5.50 a week per family. These statistics come from the London Reform Union.

NOT SYMPATHETIC, BUT RELIABLE.

In talking of the Republican party recently a man who has acquired something of national reputation in its ranks said that it had never sought the affections of the masses. What he meant to say was that the Republican party has never posed as the champion of the masses in platforms and addresses. This is doubtless true. Its leadership and its movements have been dignified. It has never played the demagogue or pandered to ignorance by extolling it as the wisdom of the masses. Its aims as well as the controlling element in its make-up have prevented it from affiliating with the believers in financial heresies. The Republican party has always appealed to the intelligence of the country. It has believed that its principles and theories, put in practice, would bring to the country the highest and most general prosperity, and the highest civilization in its best sense. It has had so much faith in the intelligence of the American people that it has believed that the majority could not fall to see that its policy, year after year, was better for the whole country than that of its opponents. Consequently, Republican leadership has trusted to the superiority of its cause and its record to win the support of the masses. For that reason it has not spent its energies in proclaiming that it is the champion of the masses. It assumed that the fact was self-evident.

In the last campaign, when it failed, it was generally admitted that its achievements had been very great, but, because it did not stop in its great work for the general prosperity to disprove that it is not the party of capitalists, it was beaten. Nine months of the rule of a party that has spent its time in proclaiming itself the champion of the masses has had the effect to open the eyes of the masses. Republican leadership may not be profusely sympathetic in professions, but thousands of men have come to realize that it is the only party which has a policy that can give the masses a greater degree of prosperity than any country, except the United States under Republican rule, ever knew. To-day thousands of men in Indiana and in every Northern State who voted against the Republican ticket a year ago would gladly vote for it to the end that a party which has the courage of high conviction and intelligent aims regarding the public policy might return to power and re-establish the policy which would remove the paralysis from industry. To-day these men would be glad to exchange the party always professing so much sympathy for the one whose policy can start the wheels of industry and put the best wages the world ever knew into the pockets of two million idle men.

THE PATRONAGE NUISANCE.

It is a settled truism in politics that patronage is a source of weakness to the party in power. From a distance, and before an election, politicians are apt to think that the dispensing of patronage will prove a source of strength to the party which succeeds in getting control of it. Regarding the matter in the abstract, they persuade themselves that the distribution of a great number of prizes in the form of desirable offices must prove very stimulating to the party and very effective in the way of bracing up its organization. Experience proves that this is not so. It has become a matter of commonplace remark that for every person appointed to office a score are disappointed. While one man is comforted a much greater number are disgusted. The one man who is chosen is very happy and does his best to try and make others see the bright side of things, but while he has no difficulty in convincing himself that his appointment was the very best that could have been made for the good of the party, he does not often succeed in making the unsuccessful applicants see it in that light. Thus it happens that patronage proves a source of weakness to a party in about the proportion that the disappointed applicants outnumber the successful ones. For the average man is so constituted that when he does not get what he wants for himself or his friends, he is apt to sulk and kick. This is not a beautiful trait, but as a general rule it is part of the human make up. Most men are built that way. Not all, for there are a noble few who take disappointments in a cheerful and philosophic way, but they are a minority. May their tribe increase.

The patronage evil has increased with the growth of the government. The principle has always been the same, but in the early days of the government, when the offices were comparatively few, their distribution did not cause so much commotion. Besides, there were not so many applicants for office in those days, the tenure of office was more secure, and fewer changes were made. But nowadays, when the offices are numbered by thousands, official patronage is a source of infinite annoyance and real danger to every administration. Our ex-presidents could give a world of information on this subject. Mr. Cleveland has been through the mill once and is going through it again. He could take a tale about how many friends he has lost and how many enemies he has made by dispensing offices that would make any self-respecting man glad that his countrymen have not elected him President. General Harrison could throw some light on the same subject. He could tell how, after his election, thousands and thousands of good Indiana Republicans, men who were honest, capable and faithful, became applicants for office, and how sorry he was because he could only provide for about one in twenty of the applicants. He could relate how hard he tried to do his duty and please everybody, and how, in many cases, he did not seem to please anybody. He could tell how much more numerous the kickers seemed to be than the satisfied ones, and how much more noise they made. He could cite instances of men whom he had already befriended in a very substantial way, and who really had no claim whatever upon him, becoming sore because he did not give them good offices. He could cite other instances of men who had al-

ready had a pretty good share of favors from the Republican party turning against him and even voting against him when he ran a second time because he had not given them appointments.

It looks as if Mayor Denny were destined to have a somewhat similar experience. Of course, his official patronage is smaller, compared with that of the President, but his jurisdiction also is smaller. He does not have nearly as many offices to fill, but from all accounts the pressure on him for those he has is nearly as great as that on the President, and his experience is likely to be similar on a small scale. He is experiencing the same difficulty in pleasing everybody; for every man he appoints he disappoints a score. The sidewalks and street corners are black with men criticizing or denouncing this, that or the other appointment. Everybody who knows Mayor Denny knows he thinks he is doing the best thing possible for the city and the Republican party, yet there is an army of kickers waiting and watching for an opportunity to knife him. It was the same way with General Harrison during the first year or two after his election as President. Nobody who knew him doubted that in his appointments he tried to do the best thing possible for the country and the Republican party, yet there were those who, because they or their friends did not get what they wanted, abused him on the street corners, had it "in for him" on all occasions, and got even at last by voting against him in 1882. Mayor Denny is not pleasing everybody any more than General Harrison did. In proportion to the number of offices he has to fill the Mayor has made as many enemies as the President did. They are the same kind of enemies. They will sulk and find fault with him and his administration just as Harrison's enemies did, and if they ever get a chance to vote against Denny they will do it, just as Harrison's enemies did against him.

This is a degrading feature of human nature. There ought not to be any kicking in politics. There ought not to be any sulking. There ought not to be any cursing or finding fault with a President or Mayor who has offices to fill because he does not appoint our man. An applicant for office ought to reflect that every other man has as much right to apply as he has, and as there is only one office to about every forty applicants, there must be thirty-nine disappointed ones for every one appointed. Those who engage in politics should strive to cultivate a philosophical disposition, and not kick and sulk when things do not go their way. Neither a Mayor nor a President can satisfy everybody.

FINANCIAL VAGARIES.

The Indiana Assembly of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, which met in this city on Tuesday, adopted a platform which contained some curious statements. In the resolution concerning money it is declared that "the government alone can create money, and this power should be exercised for the whole people, and not given over to corporations to fatten upon by speculating upon the necessities of the people." The government does not create money; it coins it, and the only kind of money it is authorized to coin is gold and silver. Its paper notes are not money, though they represent money, being redeemable in coin. The government does not say on a tender dollar greenback, "This is ten dollars." It says, "The United States will pay the bearer ten dollars." This is not money; it is a promissory note, or, to use the constitutional phrase, "a bill of credit." No more dangerous doctrine could be advanced than that Congress has the right to issue an unlimited amount of such bills. It would be far better if those now outstanding were retired and if Congress would never issue another. The last place in the world in which to lodge the power of issuing paper money is in a legislative body.

The resolution declares further "that the present panic is the result of a money famine rather than a lack of confidence." It would be as near the truth to say that the country is suffering from a wheat famine as from a money famine. On the 1st of October, 1893, the people had in their possession \$100,000,000 more money than they had a year ago. The present circulation is the largest per capita the country has ever had.

Another resolution demands that "the circulating medium of the country shall be issued by the government direct to the people, without the intervention of banks, in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis." This is preposterous. It would be impossible to do away with the use of credits in business. The business of the country could no more be conducted on a cash basis than Western crops could be moved to New York by ox teams. Ninety per cent. of the business of the country is done by credit. If the present volume of paper money were multiplied by ten the same percentage of business would still be transacted by credits. The wild statements and demands of these resolutions are an outgrowth of the clamor for more and cheaper money, and illustrate one of the most vicious tendencies of the times.

TWO OF MANY MISTAKES.

It is not intended to devote space to Mr. Cheadle's last article, but it seems necessary to correct one statement in regard to what he says that the Journal said, as follows:

You say I emphasize the assertion that the Republican party is pledged to bimetalism. Why should I not emphasize that fact?

We beg Mr. Cheadle's pardon, but the Journal said no such thing in the sense that he implies. The Journal did say:

Mr. Cheadle emphasizes the assertion that the Republican party is pledged to bimetalism, and that the repeal of the Sherman act is a violation of the party platform of 1882. Nothing can be more erroneous. Gen. Harrison, Senators Sherman, Allison and Representatives Reed and Walker assert that the Sherman law was only a temporary expedient or experiment, at best, while Mr. Cheadle worships it as a fetish. There is no reference to the Sherman act in the platform of 1882.

The foregoing is a very different statement from that which Mr. Cheadle makes. He maintains that the repeal of the Sherman law is violation of the pledge of the

party to bimetalism, and appeals to the platform, which makes no mention of the Sherman act. Senators Sherman, Allison and other bimetalists of national reputation favor the repeal of the Sherman law because they believe its repeal to be necessary to make it possible to maintain bimetalism—that is, the circulation of silver dollars on a parity with those of gold, just as France has done by stopping silver coinage. Mr. Cheadle adds:

Until Congress changes the ratio between gold and silver the American silver and gold dollars are equal in purchasing and debt-paying power, and no citizen—not even Uncle Sam himself—dare dishonor or discredit either of them within the jurisdiction of the United States.

So far as debt-paying power is concerned, when the contract does not read gold the above is true and Mr. Cheadle is correct; but, unfortunately, Uncle Sam cannot give purchasing power to silver beyond the limit that it can be exchanged for gold or gold paper. To illustrate: Congress made the greenback a legal tender. Its debt-paying power was all right, but from the date of its issue until the time for the resumption of gold it never had the purchasing power of the gold or silver dollar. At one time its purchasing power was reduced to 35 cents, compared with the gold dollar. Now it has the purchasing power of the gold dollar, as has the silver dollar, because both can be converted into gold funds. In Mexico there is free coinage of both metals, but no gold is coined and none is in general circulation. The Mexican dollar will pay a note at its face value, but it has but little more than half the purchasing power of the gold dollar. Indeed, in the City of Mexico the Mexican silver dollar, which contains more silver than our standard dollar, will not purchase much more than half as much, for the reason that the American silver dollar is now so linked to the gold dollar that it passes as gold. Make the coinage of silver free and unlimited, as in Mexico, and we shall have a silver price and a gold price for all merchandise of international use, and the silver price will be higher by as much as the bullion in a silver dollar is worth less than the bullion in a gold one.

The bimetalism of Mr. Cheadle, which has for its main purpose, it would seem, the absorption of all the silver bullion which can be produced in this country, would ultimately Mexicanize our currency and make the United States a silver money country. Real bimetalists, like Senators Sherman and Allison, would save the country from silver monometallism and depreciation by restricting its use, as has France.

The collapse of the compromise of the Gorman steering committee has been the topic of conversation in Washington as it has in other parts of the country. "How did it come about that the views of the President were misunderstood? Did the Gorman committee undertake to play a confidence game upon their fellow-Democrats? Did the President or those who should have spoken for him fail to make themselves understood?" Such are the questions which have been asked in hundreds of circles without an answer. It appears, however, upon the best authority, that Secretary Carlisle is responsible for the misunderstanding which led so many Senators to append their names to the Gorman compromise. By some means he came to the conclusion that the President would accept Gorman's compromise, and he so gave the Gorman committee to understand. Secretary Carlisle was in consultation with the Democratic Senators, and it has been stated that several of his suggestions were adopted in the compromise measure, such as the limitation of the purchase of silver bullion to one year. At any rate, Mr. Carlisle was in the conference. Now that the President has discredited it, Secretary Carlisle can but feel that he either has been repudiated or humiliated.

The fact is, Mr. Carlisle has lost rank since he became Secretary of the Treasury. In the House he led, and in the Senate the reputation he took with him gave him a position in the front rank of his party in that body. As Secretary of the Treasury, however, he has made a series of blunders, becoming little more than a dispenser of spoils.

The question of consolidation of all labor organizations into a single strong one with central authority will be considered at the next general meetings of the Knights of Labor and Federation of Labor, the former of which will be held in Philadelphia, Nov. 10, and the latter in Chicago, Dec. 12. Mr. Powderly thinks the time has come for a more perfect union of labor for political purposes, while Mr. Gompers, it scarcely need be added, takes the opposite view.

A correspondent claims that the seigniorage of the silver carried under the Allison-Bland act has paid \$70,000,000 of the debts of the country. If the difference between the market price and the coinage value of silver has done this and the result deserves applause, why not purchase copper at the market price and stamp 42½ grains of it one dollar? Then the result would be nearly all profit.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

She went to see the Turkish dance. In all its sinuous art. And then remarked, with scornful sniff, "It's nothing but Delsarte."

The Woes of the Dumb Man. Wibble—I don't see how a deaf and dumb man ever succeeds in getting married. Wabble—Why not?

Wibble—It looks to me as if all his love-making would be something in the nature of deaf anatomy remarks.

Too Much for Him. "I can't stay in this town any longer," complained the man of the artistic soul. "What's the matter?" asked his friend. "I just passed a woman with hair blonded to a delicate green, leaning on the arm of a man whose whiskers were dyed a navy blue."

Just in His Line. "What do you call this?" asked officer McGobb, as he pulled a dangerous-looking bludgeon out of the pocket of his prisoner. "That is called a 'life preserver' answered the derelict.

"An' I want right have you with a life preserver, O! would like to know?" "Because I belong to the floating population, see?" But the officer refused to see.

All in the Family. Eke Smith's dark lantern methods in the Pension Office are in startling contrast to the promised glancing publicity in all departments which was to characterize the advent of a Democratic administration.

Evil-Doers Work in the Dark. Philadelphia Press. Eke Smith's dark lantern methods in the Pension Office are in startling contrast to the promised glancing publicity in all departments which was to characterize the advent of a Democratic administration.

Having "a Congress on my hands" turns out to be the other way—Congress has a President on its hands. It is all in the family, however.

Nov. 7. All editors living south of the old National road are invited to attend.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

1. When does the Ohio election occur? 2. What was the largest majority ever given in Ohio for Governor? 3. How often has McKinley been elected Governor? R. J. L.

1. Tuesday, Nov. 7. 2. In October, 1885, when Brough (Union Republican) led Vandigham (copperhead Democrat) by over 101,000. 3. McKinley's first and only election was in November, 1891. His plurality over Campbell (Dem.) was 21,511, but he did not have a majority of all the votes, the total being 765,635, and his vote being 385,729, which was not quite half. The People and Prohibition vote was 43,662.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

How many world's fairs have been held? J. E. R.

In London, in 1851; in New York, in 1853; in Paris, 1855; London, 1862; Paris, 1867; the centennial, in Philadelphia, in 1876; in Vienna, in 1873; in Paris, 1878; in Paris, in 1889, and the present, the greatest of all.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Rev. T. W. Curtis, arrested for preaching on Boston Common without a license, has been fined 1 cent.

Lord Dunraven, of yachting fame, derives a goodly portion of his income from the proceeds of his farming operations in California.

Mme. Patt begins her "farewell" tour in this country early in November. She has not yet settled on her American manager for next season.

Bernhardt announces an intention to reform some Parisian theater costumes, and thus save the extra fee for reserved seats. Travel has expanded her mind, she says.

Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, has the baldest and smoothest head in the Senate. It is perfect in its outlines. Full, even, and symmetrical. A phenologist would be delighted with it as an example of a well-developed cranium.

Prince Krapotkin, the very lord high parliament of all the Anarchists of the world, and a man of the most profound learning, has given Dr. Dewey a nervous start by offering to meet him in joint public debate to discuss the rights of capital and labor.

Mme. Adeline Patt recently told a reporter for an English paper that people have a perfect mania for asking her to adopt their children. She is constantly receiving offers of "babies—hundreds, she would say, in the course of the year. Her one wish is for a pair of twins.

Mrs. Sallie Walsh Johnson, the daughter of the late Governor Shannon, of Kansas, who died in Washington a few days ago, was a famous beauty as a girl. The Grand Duke Alexis, who met her at a ball in St. Louis, declared that she was the handsomest woman he had seen in the United States.

All blood isn't thicker than water. A cousin of Herbert Spencer lives in San Francisco and pursues the peaceful occupation of selling newspapers and stationery as a clerk in a little store. His name is Morda Spencer, and he is seventy years old, but he has not yet read any of his famous cousin's books.

Gov. Peter Turney, of Tennessee, although seventy years old, is still fond of hunting fox and deer, and has a pack of hounds at his home, called Wolf's Creek, in the southern part of the State. He follows the hounds on horseback, and can stand as much riding, except when attacked with rheumatism, as any one.

The wife of Governor Flower is quite devoted to philanthropic work. Her charities cost her on an average \$250 a week. She is as shy as a schoolgirl. The only picture ever made of her was a crayon, which the Governor insisted should be hung up in his study.

Ex-Senator Ingalls had a remarkable way of preparing his speeches, according to Frederick Haig, formerly his private secretary. He first dictated a speech very rapidly. Then he dictated another and altogether new speech on the same subject, and finally he dictated a third, in which he corrected the errors of the first two.

Sarah Grand, author of "The Heavenly Twins," a book that has had an astonishing amount of popularity both in England and in the United States, is the daughter of a British naval officer, and is described as a "young and lovely woman." In private life she is Mrs. McCall. She is about thirty years old, talks as well as she writes, wears tailor-made gowns and is a good deal of a society woman. It was her two years' experience in writing this book, on which her fame now substantially rests, and she has begun another on which she expects to make an equal amount of time, unmoved by the importunities of her publisher, who is anxious to have it out earlier to catch the "rising market" of her popularity.

SHREDS AND PATCHES. "Peffer winds up," says a news heading. "Winds" is the word—Philadelphia Record.

When a person sits in a draught it is generally the doctor who catches it—Toledo Blade.

What a lot of labor would be saved if the sweeping glances we read about would only take the dirt from carpets—Buffalo Courier.

In the eyes of the Populists the sight of a nation's flag beats the red rag under the nose of the proverbial bull—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Sooner or later everything is found out. The Senate, these days, is found out later—several hours later than usual—Philadelphia North American.

Dr. Emfin Physick has given \$100 to the Cape May free reading room. In this case the directors will not throw Physick to the dogs—Philadelphia Press.

It is said that many people are selling their dogs on account of hard times. Herefore it has been the impression of close observers that the poorer a man was the more dogs he kept—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

William Waldorf Astor has ascended another round in the ladder that leads to immortality. He has bought the black pug dog Man Friday. Mr. Astor believes that the only American who owns a black pug. What mission is he after now?—New York World.

LET HIM SUE AT ONCE.

The Owner of that Missing Rebel Flag Threatens Prosecution. Philadelphia Telegraph.

So they are going to prosecute the man who tore down the rebel flag at the Chicago fair. Seems to be rather late in the day for this kind of business. No doubt, some thirty years ago, the emblem of the Confederacy would have been deemed the courts within the rebel lines, but it is stretching things a good way to try to make out at this time that anyone has the right to flaunt such an emblem of disloyalty in the faces of loyal people. The impulsive Pennsylvania soldier who thought the decayed rag out of place on the old war locomotive exhibit simply gave expression to his wrathful action by the removal of all right-minded men everywhere.

The owner of the flag might have exhibited it in a glass case somewhere, along with the petticoats in which Jeff Davis tried to make his escape, with a lot of rebel shipwreckers, and some photographs of Andersonville prisoners, taken when they were brought home to die. Even in that case, however, it is greatly to be feared there would have been a good many men stumping around the fair grounds who would have felt the old Adam getting up beyond control. The man who pulled down the rebel flag is a Pennsylvanian, and if his owner wants to know what the people of this State think about it let him come right along and summon Major Brown before a Pennsylvania jury and a Pennsylvania judge.

The out-of-date sympathizer with the "lost cause" will undoubtedly soon discover that hereabouts such a relic as he stuck up at Chicago is not considered property. Let the owner of the rebel flag sue away, as soon as he has a mind to, and see what will come of his supplemental foolishness.

Evil-Doers Work in the Dark.

Philadelphia Press. Eke Smith's dark lantern methods in the Pension Office are in startling contrast to the promised glancing publicity in all departments which was to characterize the advent of a Democratic administration.

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MISSING HIS PULQUE

Isaac Pusey Gray Taken Ill While Viewing the World's Fair.

He Tells a Reporter How a Silver Basis Has Paralyzed the Business of the Mexican Republic.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Isaac P. Gray, United States minister to Mexico, arrived in the city yesterday, and is lodged at the Palmer House. Minister Gray came direct from the City of Mexico to Chicago. He was taken ill from an attack of cholera morbus on the train the night before arriving here, but yesterday morning he thought he was able to visit the world's fair. However, he was at the fair grounds but a short time until he became so ill that he was compelled to return to his hotel, where he passed the remainder of the day in his room.

After being prescribed for by a physician Mr. Gray felt much better last evening, though still suffering some pain. His illness is not considered dangerous, and by proper care hopes to be fully recovered within a day or two.

"If the United States government wants to know what the condition of this country would be in a short time if the free coinage of silver should be attempted, it needs only to look across the Rio Grande and investigate the financial status of Mexico," said Minister Gray. "Mexico's entire financial system is on a silver basis. And what is the result? To-day the merchants and business men of Mexico are unable to pay 74 per cent. for exchange on any bank in the United States or in Europe. This is due to the great depreciation in the value of Mexico on a silver basis its money, therefore, depreciates with silver and becomes cheap. Business in Mexico is paralyzed. Standstill just now, waiting to see what the outcome of silver will be when the United States takes that action on the typical Mexican business men are anxious that the silver question be settled one way or the other, so they will know what to expect when they stand. A merchant in Mexico who buys \$100 worth of goods in Paris, London, New York or Chicago, and sells the foreign seller \$74 in Mexican money at the present rate of exchange. If silver should still further depreciate Mexican money would become still cheaper and he would have to pay more in exchange. On the other hand, if it was simply piling up silver in such a way that silver would appreciate, then the per cent. on exchange would decrease, and the merchant would have to buy a supply of goods while this high rate exists would then find that he had a very costly stock on hand.

So, it is readily seen what uncertainty exists at present among the Mexican merchants. They are simply piling up silver supplies of goods as will meet the demands of their trade for a short time. Before making any more purchases they must wait and see the fate of silver. All this paralysis of business just at present in Mexico is due to the silver question.

"I do not believe that the United States could maintain the free coinage of silver if it should make the attempt. I was not in favor of the Sherman law, but I was not for when that act was passed I made arguments against it in my public speeches. I considered it unwise to give the government to furnish a market for a few silver miners. It was simply piling up silver bullion in the government vaults, while all the time it was becoming cheaper, until finally it would be almost like piling up too much pig lead or so much cordwood. And to pursue that course very long would place this country in a financial condition similar to that of Mexico now. I believe the best thing for the United States is the unconditional purchase of silver, and that silver should be maintained as a national currency."

Minister Gray will visit the fair, and after visiting three weeks in Indiana will return to Mexico.

Will Investigate the Question.

VANOCOVER, B. C., Oct. 25.—Advice received from Yokohama, states that a special bank official has been sent to the United States and India by the Japanese government to investigate the silver question. The delegation of the United States left on the 15th instant.

LUCY STONE'S MARRIAGE.

The Protest Signed at the Time by Herself and Dr. Blackwell. Boston Advertiser.

Among the innumerable events of note in the wonderful career of the illustrious Lucy Stone, the least memorable was her marriage to Mr. Blackwell and the protest against existing marriage laws which she signed and signed by them both. The ceremony was performed by Colonel Higginson, of Cambridge, and then wisely signed and spoken of as Rev. Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

With the true news sense, the clergyman sent the protest to the Worcester Spy, that the world of 1856 might know the bold stand that had been taken. Following is Mr. Higginson's letter to the Spy:

"It was my privilege to celebrate May day by officiating at a wedding in the house among the hills of West Brookfield. The bridegroom was a man of tried worth, a leader in the cause of human rights, and the bride is one whose fair name is known throughout the Nation; one whose rare intellectual qualities and whose rare private beauty of her heart and life.

"I never perform the marriage ceremony without a renewed sense of the inadequacy of our present system of laws in respect to marriage, a system by which man and wife are one, and the one is the master of the other, and the other is the property of the first, and the following protest was read and signed, as a part of the wedding ceremony, and I send it to you, that others may be induced to do likewise."

Here is the protest as drawn jointly by Lucy Stone and H. B. Blackwell, and subscribed to once more by the bereaved husband last evening:

"While acknowledging our mutual affection by publicly assuming the relationship of husband and wife, we deem it our duty to declare that this act on our part implies no sanction of the existing laws of our country, and that we are bound to our own consciences to such of the present laws of marriage as refuse to recognize the wife as an independent person, and that we confer upon the husband an injurious and unnatural superiority, investing him with legal powers which no honorable